

term in section 402(2) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1732(2)).

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term does not include any pesticide, fertilizer, or agricultural machinery or equipment.

Strike section 2(c)(1) and insert the following:

(1) against a foreign country with respect to which—

(A) Congress has declared war or enacted a law containing specific authorization for the use of force;

(B) the United States is involved in ongoing hostilities; or

(C) the President has proclaimed a state of national emergency; or

At the end of section 2(c)(2)(C), add the following:

(C) used or could be used to facilitate the development or production of a chemical or biological weapon or weapons of mass destruction.

Strike section (2)(d) and insert the following:

(d) COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—This section shall not affect the prohibitions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), on providing, to the government, or a corporation, partnership, or entity owned or controlled by the government, of any country supporting international terrorism, United States Government assistance, including United States foreign assistance, United States export assistance, or any United States credits or credit guarantees.

HELMS AMENDMENT NO. 2426

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HELMS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to amendment No. 2361 submitted by Mr. CONRAD to the bill, H.R. 434, *supra*; as follows:

Strike section 2(a)(1) and insert the following:

(1) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The term “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given that term in section 402(2) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1732(2)).

(B) EXCLUSION.—The term does not include any pesticide, fertilizer, or agricultural machinery or equipment.

Strike section 2(c)(1) and insert the following:

(1) against a foreign country with respect to which—

(A) Congress has declared war or enacted a law containing specific authorization for the use of force;

(B) the United States is involved in ongoing hostilities; or

(C) the President has proclaimed a state of national emergency; or

At the end of section 2(c)(2)(C), add the following:

(C) used or could be used to facilitate the development or production of a chemical or biological weapon or weapons of mass destruction.

Strike section (2)(d) and insert the following:

(d) COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—This section shall not affect the prohibitions in effect on the date of enactment of this Act under section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), on providing, to the government, or a corporation, partnership, or entity owned or

controlled by the government, of any country supporting international terrorism, United States Government assistance, including United States foreign assistance, United States export assistance, or any United States credits or credit guarantees.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, October 29, 1999, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

UNITED NATIONS DAY

• Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, as Chairman of the International Operations Subcommittee, which has United Nations oversight responsibilities, and having been appointed by the President to serve two terms as a congressional delegate to the United Nations, I have focused significant attention on the United Nations. On the anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, I think it is appropriate to take time for us all to reflect on that important institution.

Fifty-four years ago this week, the members of the United Nations' founding delegation met in San Francisco for the signing ceremony that created the United Nations. There was great anticipation and a collective enthusiasm for this new, global institution. Delegates spoke of hope, of expectation, of the promise of peace. President Truman echoed the thoughts of those founding members when he told the delegates they had, “created a great instrument for peace and security and human progress in the world.” Fifty-four years later, however, the United Nations is struggling to meet its potential.

In Congress, the need for the United Nations to reform itself often overshadows the activities United Nations does well. As we saw in the Persian Gulf war, the United Nations can play a useful role in building coalitions to address matters of international security. Moreover, the United Nations has the ability to effectively conduct traditional peacekeeping operations, such as those in Cyprus and the Sinai Peninsula, where hostilities have ceased and all parties agree to the U.N. peacekeeping role. In the areas of humanitarian relief, child survival, and refugee assistance, much of the work of UNICEF and the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees deserves praise. And many of the U.N. agencies that focus on technical cooperation play a

crucial role in establishing and coordinating international standards for governments and businesses, including the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Telecommunications Union, the Universal Postal Union, and the World Intellectual Property Organization.

However, the ability of the United Nations to live up to the goals stated at its founding has been stymied by its massive, uncoordinated growth. Fortunately, a consensus appears to be building that the United Nations needs to reform in order to be a viable institution. As Secretary-General Annan noted, “a reformed United Nations will be a more relevant United Nations in the eyes of the world.” To this end, the United States must help shape the United Nations to be an organization that the United States needs as much as the United Nations needs the United States.

In an effort to push the United Nations toward reform, the Senate has passed a comprehensive package that links the payment of arrears to the achievement of reform benchmarks. These are achievable, common-sense reforms. We are calling for a code of conduct with an anti-nepotism provision; a mechanism to sunset outdated and unnecessary programs; and transparency in the budget process. We do not need to micro-manage the United Nations, but we need to make sure a proper structure is in place for the United Nations to be able to manage itself.

We must pay our arrears to the United Nations. In doing so, however, we should put the arrears in perspective. Throughout the history of the United Nations, the United States has always been its most generous donor. The United States contributes around \$2 billion to U.N. organizations and activities every year. This is three times more generous than any other permanent member of the Security Council. I do not believe success in any of the areas where the United Nations excels would be possible without a high level of U.S. support.

The U.S. mission will have a difficult job implementing reforms when a massive U.N. bureaucracy and numerous member states have a vested interest in resisting reform and maintaining the status quo. And I recognize the U.S. mission's job is more difficult without the arrears package signed into law. But Ambassador Holbrooke has shown that it can be done. He has already won a seat for an American on the budget committee of the United Nations and is making progress in getting our assessment rates reduced.

As I renew my commitment to champion the arrears package in the Congress, I want to underscore that the reforms proposed by the United States are critical to ensure the United Nations is effective and relevant. Any reforms that improve the effectiveness of